THE PRIZES OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Capture of the Schooners Arctic, Belle, Wave, Mersey and Maria-The Cargo of the Steamer Ella Wartey, &c., &c.

States steamer Flambeau, Lieutenaut Commanding Up-shur, captured the schooner Arctic, under English colors about seven miles south of Stone, S. C. She was from Nassau, N. P., and purported to be bound to New York with a cargo principally of anit, coffee, and other articles now very much needed in a Southern port. The captain admitted that the families of himself and mate are resi-

On April 26 the United States steamer Uncas, Acting Master L. G. Crane commanding, captured the schooner Belle. Captain Crane reports that when about thirty miles off Charleston, S. C., he made a sail, running northwest by west, and proceeded on his course, intending to speak her. As he approached her abe hove in stays and hauled east southeast. He then changed his course and gave chase for twe hours, when he fired a shot across her hows. She then heisted the English ensign and continued her course. Another shot was fired across her hows, to which no attention was paid; but a third, striking just ahead of her, caused her to heave to She was from Nassau N. P., and purported to be ad to Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt, pepper and listrees, saying he had sprung his foremast and bowsprit he night before. When asked why he carried sail on er he replied that he wanted to get into the nearest ort. The schooner has been sent to New York for ad

int, J. R. Boers commanding, captured the rebe o be sixty tons register, valued at \$3,500, and had on oard thirty-nine bales of cotton. The Captain, Wm. Ryan, ad crew of four men, are residents of Charleston. The essel belongs, as appears by her papers, to Mesars, treet & West, of Charleston, and was consigned to the ouse of H. Adderly & Co., Nassan, New Providence. papers contain positive orders to the captain to n the vessel and sink his papers if in danger of capure. The consignoes are forbidden to sell the cotton to

ntiago de Cuba, consisted of pig lead, sheet copper, so, in bundles; slabs of zinc, cases of hardware, which red to be Enfield rifles, swords and nautical instruits; cotton cords, drugs, quinine, pot ash, soda, cream artar, copperas, carboys, castor oil, potash, indige oap, paper and stationery, segars, candles and tailow, odfish, herring, mackerel, butter, cheese, bread, tes, lcohol, gin and tooth brushes. Many articles were found a board directed to Charleston, S. C.; among others two ne boxes of segars very handsomely gotten up and in-cribed to his Excellency President Davis, from John Trazer & Co., Charleston. Her log book was mutilated, ad of in the surprise of the capture. Important papers real character and destination. Several of the pas-sengers and crew have avowed that she was rieston, with his family there, and the engineers Charleston pilot, named Lockwood, engaged at high ad passengers are residents of the same place. The oal found on board of her was about sufficient for the voyage from Nassau to Charleston; but not to St. Johns, and the quantity of water was small.

coast of Georgia, bearing for Charleston, S. C., when first discovered, the schooner Mersey, under the British flag. er register was dated Nassau, April 15. "Elizabeth, Charleston," was visible on her stern under the new ame. She cleared from Nassau for Baltimore, April 21, ith a cargo of sait, coffee, soap manufactured in New ork, drugs, leather, rope, cotton goods, stationery, corn

s of Charleston, seized the schooner Maria, under the ish flag, and register dated Nassau, April 16. She o Names via Raggod Island for salt; but could show no segister prior to that obtained at Nassau. Her former same was Sallie Rose, of Charleston, which was visible under the new paint on her stern. Her cargo consisted of salt, segars and cotton goods. Some of the crew of sach of those schooners have said that, large sum of money was promised them if they succeeded in running he blookade.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 30, 1862.

Nashvills, Tenn., April 30, 1862.
The following is a list of prisoners captured at Hunta-ville, Ala., by General Mitchel, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio (who arrived at Nashville, Tenn., and left for Louis-

Commissioned Officers—Major J. R. Kavanangh, Ninth Louisissa; Captain W. E. White, Seventeenth Alabama; Captain J. M. Cole, Fifth Georgia; Captain C. V. Wooten, Fifth Georgia; Captain J. H. Holl, Fifth Georgia; Capta G. W. McCrayin, Ninth Louisiana; Lientenant M. S. McLeroy.

The following were attached to the Ninth Louisia

The following were attached to the Ninth Louisians regiment:—

First Sergeant, A. H. Brown: Second Sergeant, J. L. Bond; Fourth Sergeant, A. H. Elland; First Corporal, C. M. Rodwine; Third Corporal, J. M. Slattan; Privates, D. L. Skringer, J. W. Alston, D. O. Williams, John Soby, W. B. Harvey, J. W. Alston, D. O. Williams, John Soby, W. B. Harvey, J. W. Lyons, F. W. Hawthorn, J. R. Golden, G. W. Goodman, E. P. Showers, E. J. Fluree, W. H. Sandars, H. B. Hurlong, W. H. Denton, J. B. Hawthorn, J. P. Fuler, J. T. Harvey, A. G. B. Showers, J. L. Mc-Lane, J. A. Pewell, G. T. Rebinson, H. R. Brown, W. J. Brooks, M. Dickorson, F. V. Jackson, M. Fullers, B. F. Williams, H. Bannister, W. T. Lawrence, W. C. Madden, D. T. Thompson, G. H. H. Griggs, J. R. Clark, G. N. Howell, T. H. Munday, R. D. Melicker, S. J. Neill, Z. Phillips, C. F. Walker, J. R. Hogan, W. T. Chappell, N. W. Jenkins, O. D. McDicker, D. P. Showers, G. D. Wilson, D. Maithews, T. S. Lever, S. J. Glaze, C. M. C. Howell, S. Fullmer, B. H. Hewell, W. J. Laciey, S. N. Bültser, M. Holmes, P. H. Gootwin, R. B. B. Stilleager, J. Fullers, R. M. Culpepper, J. M. Showers, Bont. Bull, W. F. Shman, G. W. Hoffer, James Regers, Inomas showers, R. A. Wilson, T. L. Holmes, W. Bowman, F. W. Heedrickson, T. B. Rogers, J. C. Madden, W. L. Edmiston, J. F. Lowis, B. F. Sengull, W. M. Diffoy, P. Weltser, J. M. Bell, J. D. Glass, J. H. Hooker, G. W. Williams, W. W. Jordan, J. W. Robinson, J. Williams, B. F. Sterney, J. Gilford, Independent Company, W. A. McCarty, Nineteenth Tennessee; W. Orook, Thirty-eighth Tounessee; R. Hollins, Seventosuth Alabama, T. W. Powell, Ninsteenth Tennessee, W. Orook, Thirty-eighth Tounessee; R. Hollins, Seventosuth Alabama, T. W. Powell, Ninsteenth Tennessee, W. Grown, S. Mith, L. M. Goldman, W. H. Toler, and S. W. Williams, Ninth Louisiana.

The Canes of Jayhawker Jennison's

The Cause of Jayhawker Jennison's Arrest.

As it has been so frequently asserted by the abolition prints that Jayhawker Jennison, of Kansae, was arrested solely on the ground of his being opposed to slavery, and as he in fact stated himself in St. Louis that was the cause, it may be proper to disables the public mind on that question by publishing the following official documents.

Headquarters Destrict of Karras, Four Leavenworth, April 26, 1862.

In the Company of the Compan

B. D. STURGIS, Brigadier General Commanding.

Hangcarrans Savarra Radmast K. V.,
Lawasza, April 15, 1862.

Con. Darrana, commanding troops in Lawrence:

This merriling I made an order on commanding officer of Company F, for a detail of three men to arrest sill son-communicated officers and soldiers absent from camp or Lawrence without a leave approved by you.

I sent Lieutenant Hodgeman with the detail, with orders to report to you and obtain permission for the detail to go to Lawanovich to arrest three men of Company F, who left here on the singe this morning, and also soldiers from Companies H and B, who deserted last night with horses and arms, and who, we have reason to think, went to Leavenworth with leave of absence algued by Colonel Jennison, and not approved by you. Lieutenant Hodgeman started on his way to your head-quarters, and met Colonel Jennison, who asked for his orders.

neart Hodgeman handed him the order. Colonel took it and tore it up.
have been issued by Colonel Jennison to many pldiers, and in consequence of his action some ur men have left. How many have these passes a know. The commanding officers thick they me distributed quite freely, prohibited the issuing of all passes from town proved by you as per your order.

ANTHONY, Licutemant Colonel Commanding.

OFFICIAL WAR DESPATCHES.

General Burnside's Official Report of the Battle at South Mills. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWHOLK, April 29, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-Six—I have the honor to enclose General Beno's report of the movements made by him, in accordance with my order, for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects already indicated in a former despatch, the main order f which was most successfully accomplished. Genera

already indicated in a forner despatch, the main order of which was most successfully accomplished. General Reno's report gives a detailed account of the movement, and I need only add that I feel an increased confidence in the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished so much in so short a time. Our loss in the engagement was fourteen killed and ninety-six wounded and two taken princaers. The enemy's loss must have been much greater, as the chaplain of the Now York —, left in charge of the wounded, reports having seen on the field thirty killed, besides several wounded, the main body of the wounded having been taken from the field when they retreated.

Our forces drove the enemy from the field in a most gallant style, buried our dead, bivouncked on the field seven hours, transported all the wounded except fourteen so severely wounded that they could not be moved, but whe were comfortably provided for, and left in charge of a surgeon and chaplain.

General Rono then, in obedience to orders, returned to his fleet and and embarked his men. He felt less rejuctance in leaving behind these fourteen wounded with the surgeons, who were left by the enemy in Newbern, and the commanding officer in that neighborhood would be less than human were he to refuse to release these wounded as seen as they can be transported safely.

I beg to exclose my congratulatory order, with the report of General Reno, also the correspondence between the General and the commanding officer is that neighborhood would be less than human were he to refuse to release these wounded as seen as they can be transported safely.

I beg to exclose my congratulatory order, with the report of General Reno, also the correspondence between the General and the commanding officer at South Mills.

The congratulatory order of General Burnalde was published in yesterday's Hissand.

Gen. Aeno's Official Report of the Battle.

Captain Lawis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General:— Captain—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of Major General Burnside, I proceeded from Newbern with the Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiments to Rounoke, and was there joined by part of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York and Sixth New Hampshire. We proceeded directly to Elizabeth City, and commenced disembarking on the 19th inst., at midnight, at a point about three miles below, on the east side. By three A. M. Colonel Hawkins' brigade. consisting of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York and Sixth New Hampshire, were landed and ready to move. I ordered Colonel Hawkins to proceed at once with his brigade towards South Mills, for the purpose of making Sixth New Hampshire, were landed and ready to move. I ordered Colonel Hawkins to proceed at once with his brigade towards South Mills, for the purpose of making a demonstration on Norfolk. I remained to bring up the other two regiments, they having been delayed by the vessels getting agreemed at the mouth of the river. They came up at daylight, and were landed by seven A. M. I proceeded directly towards South Mills, and about twelve miles out most Colonel Hawkins' brigade, who, it seems, lost his way, either by the treachery or incompetency of his guide, be having marched some ten miles out of his way. As his men were very mach jaded by this long march, I ordered them to follow the second brigade, proceeding about four miles further, to within a mile and a half of South Mills. The robbies opened upon us with, artillery before my advanced guard discovered them. I immediately reconnotioned their position and found that they were pepted in an advantageous position, in a line perpendicular to the road, their infantry in ditches and their matiliery commanding all the direct approaches, and their man protected by a dense forcet. Tordered the Fifty-first Pennsylvania immediately to file to the right and pass ever to the edge of the woods to turn their left, i also ordered the Twenty-dirst Massachusetts to pursue the rame course, and, when col. Hawkins came up with his brigade, I sent him, with the Ninth and Eighty hinth New York, to their support. The Sixth New Hampshire were formed in line to the left of the road, and ordered to support our four pieces of artilliery. Owing to the cares live faiting of the men, they could not reach their position for some time. In the measurisme the ceuru kept up a brisk artillery fire, which was gallantly and fredered to support our four pieces of artilliery. Owing to the care, and ordered to support our four pieces of artilliery. Owing to the care, and their course of the way and and the return has a course of the process o several regiments all behaved with their using galantry, and many are worthy of particular mention, and i presume the brigate and regimental communities will do justice to their respective commands. I will forward their reports as soon as received.

The return march was made in perfect order, and few, if any, stragglers were left behind. Considering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and

The return march was made in perfect order, and few, if any, straggiers were left behind. Considering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and that on the return a severe rain rendered the roads very modily, and that a pertion of the command had to march four-five miles and the others thirty-five, and fights a battle in the meantime, and that all this was accomplished in less than twenty-four hours, I thank that the Commanding General has every reason to be satisfied with his command. I desire to return my thanks to Commander Rowan and the officors and men under him for their untiring energy in disembarking and re-embarking my command; and also to Lieutenant Flusser for the gallant manner in which he assisted us by proceeding up the river and drawing the enemy out of the woods along the banks. Colonel Hawkins, commanding the Frest brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Bell, commanding the Frest brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Bell, commanding the Frest brigade on displayed conspications courage, as did also the regimental commanders. Lieutenant Colonel Griffit the Fight him to the Frest Frest Massachusetts, Major Schall the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Griffit the Fight New Hampshire. Captain Fracing, the Ald-de-Camp of General Burnelde, accompanied me as a volunteer aid, and rendered efficient and gallant service, also Captain Estatie, A. G. S., and Lieutenant Gorden and Breed, it will forward them, together with a complete list of the killed and wounded. The enemy slots was considerable; but they succeeded in carrying of mest of their wounded. Several however, were left on the field, one of whom was a captain of the Third Georgia regiment was considerable; but they succeeded in carrying of mest of their wounded. Several however, were left on the field, one of whom was a captain of the Third Georgia regiment was considerable; but they succeeded in carrying of mest of their wounded. Several however, were left on the field, one of whom was a captain of the Third Georgia regiment was co

THE WOUNDED UNION SOLDERS LEFT AT SOUTH MILLS.
HEADWARTER, SHOOM BEGGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, April 20, 1862.
To the Conkadden Geffers at Elizabeth City of South

To the Containing Officer at an algebra they of South Mills, owing to the lack of transportation, I was compelled to leave a few of my wounded under the charge of one of our surgeons. As it has been invariably our practice to release the wounded on parole, I confidently anticipate that you will pursue the same course. In which case you will please inform Commander Rowan at what time and place they can be received. I also request permission to remove the body of Licuteman Galaden, of the Kinth New York. The surgeon will point out the place of his interment.

move the body of Licuteman Gariaden, of the Ninth New Yerk. The surgeon will point out the place of his interment.

I have the honer to be, very respectfully, your one dient servant, J. L. RENO, Brigadier General.

DEFARTMENT OF NORMERS,

HEADQUARGES THINE EBROADE VOLVENTERIN,

CAMER COLSTY, N. C., April 21, 1862.

Brigadier General 3, L. RENO, United States Army:—

GENERAL—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I have to mate that I have reberred the subject of the wounded men to department headquarters and I am instructed to inform you that they will be given. The body of Lieutemander Rowen as soon as they are able to be transported, of which due notice will be given. The body of Lieuteman Gardeden will be sent as soon as possible. The surgeon will be released with the parolled wounded. I have now to call your attention to the case of Lieutemant H. E. Jarrigan of Company C, Third Georgia Volunteers, who was left as a nurse with Lieuteman Wisson, of the game regiment, wounded and parolled. I asked that Jarrigan be parolled or exchanged for one of your met prisoners in our possession. Your obedient servant.

ALBERT BLANCHARD, Brigadier General C.S. A

Official Report of General Mitchel's Operations at Chattanooga.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 4, 1862. Hon. EDWIN M. STANION, Secretary of War:—
Your despatch is received. A soldier's highest reward for services is to merit and receive the approbation of

his superior officers. A nespection from Bridgeport crossed the river on May 1, advanced towards Chattanooga twelve miles, and septered stores and a fouthern mail from some railread

hands. A panic provailed at Chattaneoga. Introduction is moving all his property in the direction of Atlanta. Genesal Leadbetter had been cashiered for cowardice at Bridgsport.

There were not more than 2,000 troops at Chattaneoga. They destroyed a salipetre manufactory in a cave and returned saliely with the captured property.

Another expedition panetrated to Jasper and found a strong Union feeling. On the same day they had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were driven back, but on being reinio ced the enemy retreated in the direction of Forence. There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered along my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they succeeded in destroying.

O. M. MITCHEL, Major General Commanding.

Official Report of Lieutenant Gwinn of

His Cruise Up the Tennessee River. The following, from the report of Licutenant Commanding Gwinn, of the United States gunboat Tyler, addressed to Commodore Foote, has been received at the Navy Department. The report is dated Hamburg, Tenn., April 23, 1862:—

by Commander Stellwagen.

The United States steamer Mercedita, Commander Stell-wagen, on April 27, about afteen miles north of Hole in the Wail captured the steamer Bermuda, leaded with articles contraband of war, among which are 42,000 pounds of powder, syoun field carriages, and a number of cannon, swords, pistols, shells, fuses, cartridges, military saltjetre, zaddles, ingots of tin, &c. She has been taken into Philadelphia for adjudication.

United States Circuit Court.
Before Hon. Judgen Nelson and Smalley.
THE CASE OF THE BRITISH PRIZE BARK HIAWATHA.
AND HER CARGO, VALUED AT \$200,000—IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT
COURT AS TO THE POWERS OF THE FRIZE COMMISSIONERS AND THE DUTIES OF THE MARSHAL, ETC.
MAY 5.—The United States w. The Bark Hiawaha and

her Cargo, taken as a prize.

NELSON, C. J.—The vessel and cargo in this case have heretofore been condemned in the District Court as a prize, upon proceedings instituted by the United States, and an appeal taken to this court from that decree, which was affirmed. Since then an appeal has been taken by
the Supreme Court from the latter decree, and whin is
now pending. The eargy consists chelly of tokacco, manarticuted and unmanufactured, and was laden to board
the vessel at City Point, Virginia, in May, 1881: the captype of the court point in this port. The versel, with nest of the carge, is bying at the Atlantic deck,
Brooklyn. According to the report of the prize commistioners, under date of April 48, 1862, apported by
acted for an order of sale for the bunefit of all concorned. A sale was ordered accordingly, and some
steps taken under the order with a view to an appraisal
were afterward staid for the purpose of enabling the
prector and advocate for the claimant to make some
suggestions to the court in respect to the order of sale,
which have been arbuilted for its consideration. It is
ton, and the interference of the court required with
a view to its preservation, pending the higharton.
The report in the court is large, and the chimants of
the benefit of all persons or parties concernand the court when the proofs before us that
some immediate steps about be taken to preserve the
level of the property in eviter that the carge to the
court many and the court below, for the
desired. We are a statistical upon the proofs before us that
some immediate steps about be taken to preserve the
level of the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all persons or parties concernenting for the benefit of all person was affirmed. Since then an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court from the latter decree, and which is now pending. The cargo consists chiefly of tobacco, manas matter of practice should be made under the superinter ence and direction of the commissioners. They represent all parties in interest, and it is their duty to see that the property is not ascended at the sale. The relation they hold to the property is not unlike that of a private party in sales of this description. The Marshal is to receive the purchase money, make a proper return of the sales, and pay the moneys into the registry of the court. The act provides that the order of sale shall contain an order to pay the gross proceeds into the registry. And the second rection, "that all reasonable and proper claims and charges for pilotage, towage, wharfage, storage, insurance and other expenses incident to the bringing in and ace costody and sale of the property captured as prize shall be a charge spon the same; and having been audited and allowed by the court, shall, in the event of a decree of confermation of earth, shall, in the event of a decree of confermation of earth, shall, in the event of a decree of confermation of earth, shall, in the event of a decree of confermation of earth, shall, in the event of a decree of confermation of earth, shall, in the event of a decree of confermation of earth, shall, in the event of a decree of confermation of earth, shall in the registry of the court, and on the same and allowing of the property final or interlocutery independed of the registry of the court, and on the same and allowing of the property final or interlocutery independent of the court, and on the same and allowance will in no case exceed the usual socustomes charge, storage and all other incidental necessary expenses, are either fixed by law, they will be strictly regulated accordingly; and where not fixed by law, the glowance will in no case exceed the usual socustomes charge, storage and all other incidental necessary expenses, are either fixed by law, or by costom and usage, or have some definite limit or regulation by the course of trade and business. The Marshal having the possession and custody

Death of a New Yorker in Ireland.

Death of a New Yorker in Ireland.

Sudden decase of a passenger who arrived at Queenstown from New York, per the steamer Edinburg, on Wedner, from New York, per the steamer Edinburg, on Wedner, and ittis boy of five years. She brought with her a large trunk bearing (16th ultimo), were an elderly woman and a littis boy of five years. She brought with her a large trunk bearing the inscription, "Michael Ronan, Monatrea, No. 1." On coming ashore she appeared in a very weak and unbealthy state, and it was runored among the other passengers that she had left her husband in New York, for the purpose of coming to her native place—supposed to be Youghai—to recruit her shattered constitution. Immediately after her arrival she engaged lodgings for the night for herself and child at a house in the Old Square, and after drinking a glass of porter went to bed. Next morning apprehension of some unforcesen evil was excited by the child coming from his mother's room and complaining to the proprietress of the lodgings that "Mamma would not speak to him." The landlady theroupon proceeded to her lodging's room, and found her lying in hed a lifeless corpee. Medical aid was called in, but only to secertain for a certainty that life was completely extinct. The police were, therespon, informed of the discovery, and hey endeavored by questioning the child to child the name and destination of the decased. Owing, however, to the listle fellow's imperfect articulation he could only be understood to say that his name was M. Moroney. It was then destination of the decased. Owing, however, that could be found likely to afford such a class was a letter addressed to Daniel Brien, Conna, county Cork, treland; but the police refrained from opening it for the present. The other articles which the chest contained were chiefly chery dressee, a numerous collection of portraits, saveral presents for Giguis at home, and some small household utons its. Mognethic the chest contained were chiefly chery dressee, a numerous collection of portraits, saveral

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Sonate.

WARRINGTON, May 5, 1862. Mr. Hannis, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition in fa

Tun Printe.

Mr. Hannin also presented a petition asking that equi

Mr. Ten Ryck, (rop.) of N. J., offered a resolution that the Military Committee inquire into the propriety of ex-tending the provisions of the sot allowing \$100 to volun-toers honorably discharged to such volunteers as may have been or hereafter may be disabled by wounds and THE NUMBER OF MAJOR AND BRIGADIES.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Com-mittee, reported back the bill to limit the number of major generals and brigadier generals, with an amend stead of twenty.

Mr. Hals, (rep.) of N. H., moved to strike out two hun

brigadier generals.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., hoped the bill would pass.

He thought one hundred and fifty brigadier generals enough. About one hundred and ninety-five had been

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., thought we ought to-make Mr. Clark, (rep.) of N. H., thought we sught to-make the bill according to the "service," and not according to the "appointments." The Chairman of the Military Committee (Mr. Wilson) thinks that one hundred and fitty brigadier generals are enough, and yet we refuse to put the number down, because we have got these appoint-ments here, and have not maniness enough to strike them out.

put the number down, occause we have got these appointments here, and have not manliness enough to strike them out.

Mr. Wilson said he thought one hundred and fifty enough; but the President and Secretary of War seemed to think more were necessary.

Mr. Hals.—That would look to the country as if we were legislating for the salvation of the brigadier generals, and not for the salvation of the country.

The bill was laid over.

DONATIONS OF FURILE LANDS.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill donating public lands to several States and Territories, to aid in the support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the arts. Referred.

EUSTENSION OF THE ACT RELATINE TO THE PAT, ETC., OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

the arts. Referred.

SUSPENSION OF THE ACT RELATINE TO THE PAY, ETC., OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wilson, (rop.) of Mass., offered a joint resolution to suspend all business under the act entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Western Department and Missouri their pay, bounty and pensions," &c. Referred.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Wilson also presented a joint resolution in relation to an exchange of prisoners. The resolution states in substance that humanity and sound policy require that the officers and men of the army and navy of the United States, held as prisoners by the force now in arms against the authority of the government, should be released from captivity by such exchanges as may be needful, and by such means as humanity and military expediency would recognise, on the solely admitted facts that these forces in arms against the authority of the United States hold in captivity persons whom it is desirable to release by necessary practical measures. Referred.

THE RUISS OF DERATE.

Mr. How, (rep.) of Wis., referred to the speech of the Senator from Belaware (Mr. Saulsbury) on Friday. He was sorry to hear the Senator predict the enslavement of the whole African trace. The Senator took high ground above the agrees, but he would have to get rid of such sentiments as he expressed on Friday or he would not keep ahead of the blacks. He was in favor of comiscation and punishment of the robels, but he thought the bill before the Senate was not worth the paper it was printed on. He contended that we had no authority to pais such a bill, and ought to have no such authority to pais such a bill, and ought to have no such authority to pais such a bill, and ought to have no such authority to pais such a bill, and ought to have no such authority to pais such a bill, and ought to have no such authority. These was no such power in the constitution. The bill assumes that certain persons have committed freason, and if they commit any more they shall be stripped of their property. Why not thus conveniently take a man's property for any other or heef. The penalty for crime ought to be visited on individuals only when convicted of crime. If we could by legislative act take away property for going to change the such as the such as a such property for rebellion, we might take away property for going to change the such as a su

INDUMNIFICATION FOR THE PROPER OF KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1862. Mr. Albaica, (rep.) of Min., introduced a bill indemni-

fying the people of Kansas for losses and depredations Referred. Mr. Thomas, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the

punishment of treason and the more effectual suppression of the rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House cassed the bill to provide increased revenues from imports, and to pay the interest on the public

The Bouse then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. FREDREICK A. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., immediately moved that the committee rise, with an intention to

move the postponement of the bill till the second Monday The motion was lost by a vote of 34 against 61.

Mr. Strukks, (rep.) of Pa., made a speech in advocacy of the measure and for immediate action. One of his remarks elicited the inquiry from

Mr. Wicklards, (Union) of Ky., whether the gentleman

(Mr. Stevens) was in favor of restoring the Union as it was or against it. was or against it.

Mr. Franks replied that he was for subduing the robels and inflicting all the consequences of a victorious nature on the fallon foe in an unjust war. He was for confiscating their property to pay the expenses incurred. He would reconstruct the Union, but with freedom throughout its entire borders.

Mr. Wickliefs—Then you are against the Union as it was?

Mr. Wickinstn—Then you are against the Union as it was?

Mr. Strevens—Before that can be restored you must restore the ten thousand froemen who have been sent it death by the murderous band. He (Mr. Stevens) sould never shake hands with bloody merderers.

The previous question was ordered on the bill, which was ordered to be printed in order that the House might examine into the character of the amendments; and with the understanding that a vote shall be taken on the passage of the bill at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, Adjourned.

passage of the bill at two o'clock to-morrow afteracon, Adfourace.

The Arrest and Statement of Ratzky, the Alleged Murderer of Sigismund Fellmer.

It senies the Murderer of Sigismund Fellmer.

(From the St. louis, Republican, May 2)

The murder of Sigismund Fellor near New York city, in November last, is doubtless frosh in the minds of the readers of the Republican, as the full particulars from the New York papers were published abortly after the murder occurred. Fellors arrived at New York hast full, and had in his possession about one hundred thousand dollars in diamonds. Shortly after his arrival he was mysteriously murdered, and his body was found at Applegate's Landing, New Jersey, stabbed in mineteen places. A young man named Ratzky was susjected as the murderer, and suspicion also pointed to Albertina Pflaum and a Mrs. Marks, sisters, who came over in the same ship with Feliner, as accomplices. Raizky escaped, but it gives us pleasure to state that he has been arrested, and is now in the custody of the Chief of Police of this city, awaiting a requisition from the New Jersey authorities. Ratzky was arrested on Sunday evening for attempting to awindle a woman out of a horse. The woman resides some distance out of the city. Raizky represented to her that he was a government agent, on aged in purchassige horses. The won a rold him a horse, and Raizky advanced ten dellars and gave his note for the balance—some \$95. He signed the name of H. Tiebor to the note. The horse transaction was made known to the Chief of Police, and after a diligent search a policeman succeeded in arresting Raizky, alias Tiebor, at a house on Franklin avanue, on Sunday evening. He was taken to the Central station, and the Chief of Police at once noticed his resemblance to the picture of Raizky in the "rogues" gallery," which had been sent on from New York. The description of Raizky, written upon the back of the picture, was as follows:—"Five feet five inches high; Polish Jew; aged twenty-two; weighs one hundred and twenty pounds; no s

h where he became very intimate and to when he confield much information relative to his private stiffer.

It was known that Faither had a his possession about
on hindred thousand dollar in diamond, besides considerable money. Soon after his errival at the
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money except in large bills I paid for the articles, and then we to k a carriage and went up to the ladies' house. The sinters were not at home, but we remained till they

money except in large bills I naid for the articles, and then we to k a carriage and went up to the ladies' house. The states were not at home, but we remained till they carne.

Buring his conversation with the young lady (Albertina Pflaum) Fellner commenced weepiny. Shortly after ten clock that might follier and I took a carriage and went down to the Brooklyn ferry. The boat was not in, and we had to wait. Fellner assumed to be very much elected. When the boat can we went abourd, I going into the cabin and Fellner staying outside. Hetalked to himself it finglish, and the only words I could understand were, "I shall not be more long." He came into the cabin where I was, and after the boat started wend out again, I remaining in the cabin. Hefore the boat lands on the Brooklys side I looked round for him, best could not see him. I called his name loudly, but could get no answer. I ran into Atlantic atreet and called his name again. Then, thinking that perhaps he had taken a carriage, I ran as quickly as possible to our house, but he was not there. I told my landlord everything that had happened. My landlord said he believed he had drowned himself. For my part, I thought before the beat started he had jumped beak and goue to New York for the purpose of seeing the girls. The next day I remained at home. Then I thought he had gone to Californie with Juhrtina.

The next day Mrs. Spencer, who lived in the house with Funk, showed me a newspaper of that morning, in which there was a statement that a body had been found on which there was a studement that a body had been found on which there was a studement that a body had been found on which there was a studement and the had seen the had seen the paper, and she read the paper referrised to be body, and immediately grew pale and faint. Her sister came out of the next room and inquired what was of the firm belief that it was Fellner's body. She asked me to go te Albertina right away.

The ladies were astonished to see me coming with a strange lady see a call and the had h

while in their employ his hands were accreasing burned to the process that were the sight.

In the daguerrostype of Ratzky, send from New Nork, he was represented as colotted in a military cap and Monday morning Chief Courins had Ticber brought into his private room, detective Eagan and one or two of those being present. We should hive stated, previous while in the Calabore, had noticed Teber and his resonance to Ratzky, and mentioned the matter to the Chief. Son, after Troby was bought into the private compiled, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and his resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than bore to Ratzky, and the resonance which he than sale of the resonance of the resonance had the various requests to twore made of him, however, correl to prove the cause of the scars on his wrists, he replied that they hed been caused by hot water. Two or times the resonance the resonance was promotined while the sale of the resonance he resonance where the resonance was really and the resonance the resonance where the resonance was really and the resonance the resonance where the resonance was really and the resonance the resonance was a really and the resonance was the resonance of the resonance of the resonance the resonance was a really an extremely declared that to clink on the resonance was a really and the resonance was

New York harbor yesterday, and was received by all the garrisons with the customary military honors befit-ting his rank. His visit was official, being the first is-spection he has made of our harbor defences since his alevation to the post of Major General. The steamer Gen.

A NEW FIRE ARM FOR THE ARMY. -- A new patent breech outling rife has just been brought out, and, for its periority, the government has already ordered several thousand to be made. It is called "Ballard's Patent," thousand to be made. It is called "Ballard's Tatons," the lock being so arranged as to drop by means of a lever; and its simplicity of mechanism, the barrels being of the finest steel and rifled in the best manner; the rapidity is reading, the great prestration in absolute, and the fact that it can be left loaded without injury any length of time, give it a wonderful advantage over all others. A large number has already been received for the army by Merwin & Gray, 252 Broadway.

REMER FIRST OF STRIY NORTH REGISSENT N. Y. S. M.— The following sums bave been received and disbursed by

Pairance on hand May 8. C. P. DALY, Chairman. Signed. C. P. DALY, Chairman. Richard O'Gorman, Treasurer and Secretary. What is the Matter with the City Clock?—For the

obscure to the great inconvenience of the down town community. The disk have not been illuminated as usual with res. Feorla desire to know whother this is due to the neglect of the City Hall keeper, or the result of some accident. Cantral Park,-At a meeting of the Board of Commis-

sioners of the Central Park, held on Thursday last, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year.—R. M. Blatchlord, Esq., President; Henry G. Stebburg, Esq., Vice President; Andrew H. Green, Esq., Treasurer Thomas C. Fields, Esq., Secretary. FALSE RELEGIAN ACCIDENT .- On Saturday morning, May

S. as engine No. 9 of the Croton Falls train, Ha Railroad, was running down the track for the purpose of pumping up, the engineer, Mr. Albert Partridge, the engine. He immediately reversed the engine, but could not step until the forward truck had run over him, outling the head clear from the body. He says, had the track been dry, he could have stopped; but as it was well the wheel sid on the track. He might be blamed by some if he was not noted as a very careful, strictly temperate and kind hearted man.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERPER MONEY,-William Richardson was taken into custody by policeman Patter son, of the Sixteenth precinct, on charge of passing a counterfeit \$3 bill on the Thomaston Bank of Maine, as the grocery store of Harmon Hunkin, No. 160 Seventh accoust, in payment for a pound of sugar. When brought before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Co. before Justice Kelly, at the Jenerson Market Police Course the prisoner stated that he was at the New Howery theatre on the evening the bill is said to have been passed, and could easily prove an alibi. The magistrate did not attach much importance to his statement, however, and committee him to prison.

Joint Palita was brought before Justice Steers on charge of having passed spinlar counterfeits at Now. 101 and 233 evenue A, and after a lengthy examination be was committed to prison.

Viviliant of the Senday Lagren Law—The magistrates

Will allow the SCHDAY Indeed Law .—The majistrates at the various police courts were been yesterday in disposing of the Sonday inquor cases. In some instances, where the testimony was conflicting, the justices experienced considerable trouble in arriving at a decision, perienced considerable trouble in arriving at a decision, but in the majority of the cases no defence was offered, and the accused were held to ball. Justice Kelly disposed of twanty cases and Justice Steers about a dezen. At the Tombs the offenders came principally from the Fifth ward, where Captain Petty continues to enforce the law as rigidly as ever.